

Pauline McGibbon writes on being a volunteer

By Pauline McGibbon

To be a volunteer is something that many of us take for granted. We were brought up to believe that if one is contributing some of his or her own time to improving our way of life it indicates a sense of obligation to our community, our country.

We know what Albert Einstein meant when he said: "The world is a dangerous place to live — not because of the people who are evil but because of the people who don't do anything about it." Only people change things, someone has said, and this is what we seniors believe.

Volunteerism reaches into every corner of our society and touches all of us in some way. It is useful to wonder what would our charitable financial campaigns, hospitals, churches, synagogues, day-care centres, homes for the aged, service clubs, universities and literally thousands of other activities do without volunteers. It is important for Canadians to understand the value, both in human and economic terms, of a healthy and vigorous voluntary sector.

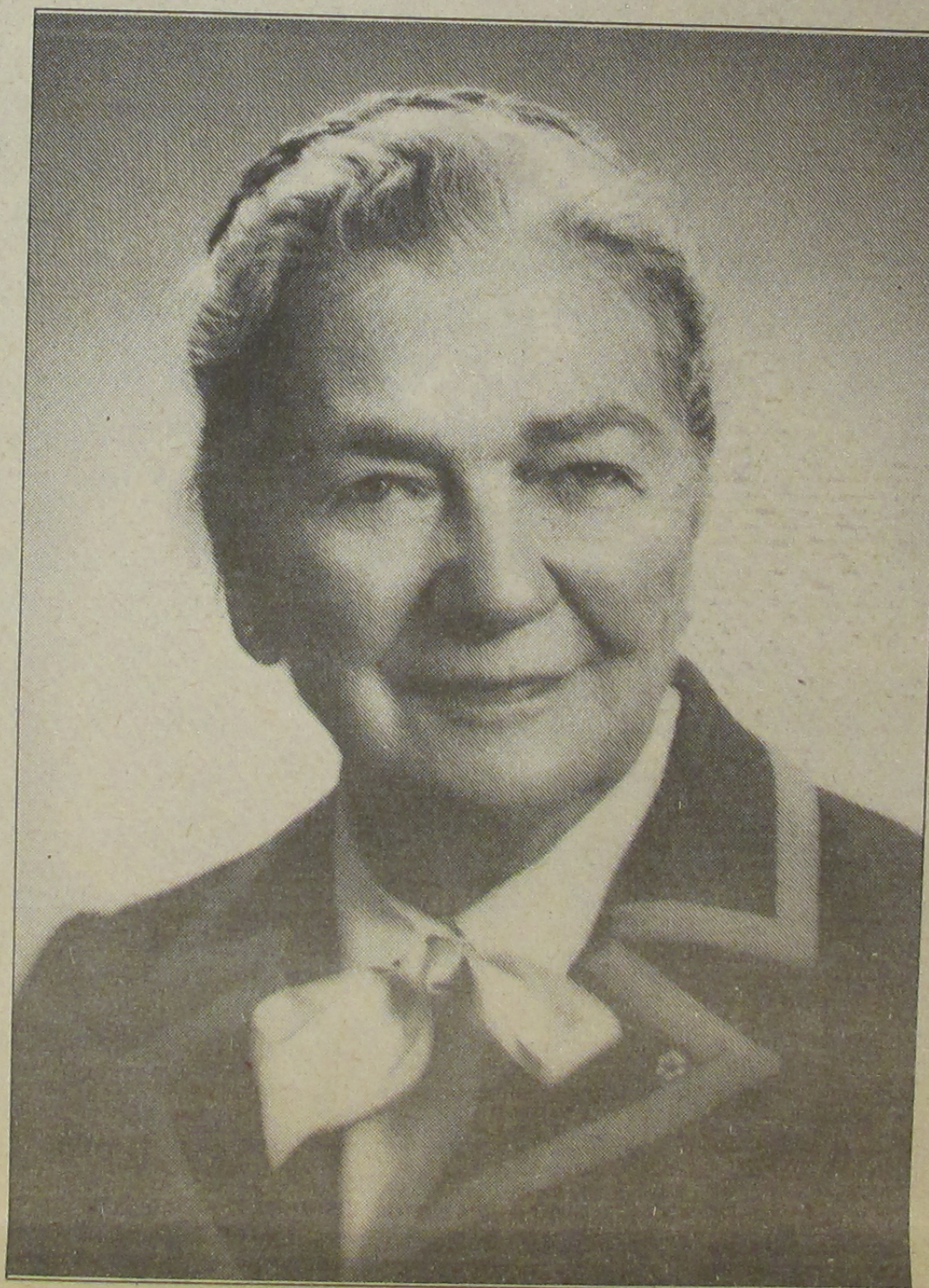
While we can remember our parents being actively involved in church work, service clubs, the Home and School Association or Red Cross, today one hears that volunteers are a vanishing race. Certainly the volunteer of the '80s is not a duplicate of the volunteer of earlier years.

Today, the traditional volunteer (usually pictured as a woman) is rapidly disappearing as more and more women, through necessity, are working. Even those who do not need to work, no longer have the help at home that allowed them to give hours and hours to voluntary work.

Fortunately, more and more men are volunteering. They begin while in business,

GUEST COLUMN

The Hon. Pauline McGibbon, retired now from all but volunteer work, was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario from 1974 to 1980. Born in Sarnia in 1910, she has held a record-breaking number of first positions for a woman and has received many awards for humanitarianism. She wrote this article especially for Especially for Seniors.



perhaps with service clubs, hospitals, artistic organizations or educational institutions, and they continue after they retire.

And this brings me to the great change in the picture of volunteers — the senior citizen, male and female. At long last the vast fund of experience, wisdom and

understanding of our senior citizens is being harnessed to provide the essential human services which governments cannot and should not provide. From their point of view, seniors are finding that the opportunity to take on responsibilities that are different from everyday life makes being a volunteer very worthwhile. One's horizons are broadened and one's acquaintances increase.

Those of us who have worked as volunteers know that when you join with others to work for a cause there's a wonderful result: Strangers become friends, people help one another, people encourage one another, recognizing the need to be understanding. After all, we are all human, each with our own faults.

No volunteer expects remuneration but an appreciative word, a smile, a thank-you, a friendly handshake, can make all those hours of work worthwhile. We seem to think that appreciation is a little thing, yet it's not a little thing at all. It warms the heart and turns weariness into joy.

Edward Evarett has written:

I am only one

I cannot do everything

But still I can do something

And because I cannot do everything

I will not refuse to do something I can do.

Bearing these words in mind, we must not let the voluntary sector slowly erode. Without volunteers our safety net of social services would simply not exist.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer once said: "Men must come forward ... help each other, rekindling the spirit of humanity latent in us all." This is what we seniors should be doing. This is what being a volunteer is all about.

**CAAN STANDS BY
ALLEGED MOB BOSS**

Actor to testify
at 'best friend's' trial/D8

LIFE

INSIDE: ENTERTAINMENT

**QUARTET TAKES
NEXT BIG STEP**

Out of Winnipeg,
the Welfare Starlets/D8

HER MAKING HISTORY

*Bringing attention to often neglected
achievements is the aim of
making October Women's History Month*



By Janice Turner
TORONTO STAR

OCTOBER IS Women's History Month in Canada. Why October? Well, it was October, 1929, when Canadian women were finally legally recognized as persons under the British North America Act, making them eligible for appointment to the Canadian Senate.

The landmark ruling, known as the Persons Case, has been commemorated annually in Ottawa since 1979.

While you may view the month's designation as yet another political gesture, female historians would ask you to think again. Women's achievements, they argue, deserve attention not just during this one month a year, but year round — whenever and wherever the events and people who shaped this

country are discussed.

The month's marking can be a useful reminder to parents, students and teachers of the enormous contributions women have made to Canadian society, says Franca Jacovetta, a history professor at the University of Toronto and Ontario's representative on the Canadian Committee on Women's History.

Canadian historians have been aggressively unearthing women's achievements for the past two decades, making more resources available to the public. "It has really produced some fascinating work (material)," she says.

"Initially, the first women who did tend to get written about were highly articulate middle-class women who were involved in political campaigns, in the suffrage movement," Jacovetta says. "In the last few years more work is being done on working-class women, ordinary women, women from minority backgrounds."

The crucial role women played in the fur trade, in the Underground Railroad movement, and in community settlements are just a few examples of what hasn't made it into most mainstream history books.

"When you think of an historical event, you have to ask the question, 'Where are the women?'" Jacovetta

says. "When you start wondering (and digging) you invariably find them."

Sadly, women's wide and varied roles in Canadian history still aren't a compulsory part of our school teachings, says Gail Cuthbert Brandt, principal of the University of Waterloo's Renison College, a senior historian and co-author of *Canadian Women: A History* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1988).

"It is still very much left up to the individual (teacher)," Brandt says. "There are some who are gender aware and do incorporate material on women, but I'm afraid they are still the committed few."

In most school history texts women still play minor roles or are non-existent, she says.

Paula Bourne, a research associate at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, agrees. Where women are mentioned, she says, they're often portrayed as victims rather than credited for their contributions.

Parents, she suggests, can do their part by requesting that women's history be included in their youngster's instruction and by incorporating it themselves.



Far left, she was the first woman to practise medicine in Canada; above, our first female governor-general.



FIRST FEMALE MAYOR? TEST YOURSELF

1. Who said, "Whatever women do, they must do it well?"
2. Who was the first woman to practise medicine in Canada?
3. Who was the first female governor-general?
4. Who was the first woman to be appointed to the Canadian Senate?
5. Who was the first woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada?
6. Who was Canada's first woman Senator?

for equal work legislation come into ef-

making them eligible for appointment to the Canadian Senate.

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FIRST FEMALE MAYOR? TEST YOURSELF

1. Who said, "Whatever women do, they must do twice as well as men to be thought half as good. Luckily, this is not difficult."?

- (a) Sheila Copps
- (b) Margaret Atwood
- (c) Margaret Laurence
- (d) Charlotte Whitton

2. Who was Canada's first woman governor-general?

- (a) Jeanne Sauvé
- (b) Pauline Vanier
- (c) Gabrielle Léger
- (d) Norah Mitchener

3. In which Canadian province did women first win the right to vote in 1916?

- (a) Saskatchewan
- (b) Manitoba
- (c) Ontario
- (d) Alberta

4. As of which date were women recognized as "persons" under Canada's Constitution?

- (a) Oct. 18, 1929
- (b) April 17, 1982
- (c) July 1, 1867
- (d) Dec. 11, 1931

5. Who was the first woman physician to practise medicine in Canada?

- (a) Clara Brett Martin
- (b) Emily Howard Stowe
- (c) Catherine Parr Traill
- (d) Martha Hamm Lewis

6. Who was Canada's first woman Senator?

- (a) Solange Chaput-Roland
- (b) Margaret Carson
- (c) Cairine Wilson
- (d) Huguette Plamondon

7. Who was Elsie Gregory MacGill?

- (a) Canada's first woman judge
- (b) Canada's first woman journalist
- (c) Canada's first woman aeronautical engineer
- (d) Canada's first woman dean

8. This woman founded the Anti-Slavery Society in Toronto in 1851 and is widely credited as North America's first black newspaperwoman.

- (a) Susanna Moodie
- (b) Mary Ann Shadd
- (c) Rose Fortune
- (d) Mattie Hayes

9. In 1982, who was the first woman appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada?

- (a) Sandra Day O'Connor
- (b) Rosalie Abella
- (c) Bertha Wilson
- (d) Rose Lee

10. Pauline McGibbon was ...

- (a) Canada's first woman senator
- (b) The coach of the Canadian women's Olympic field hockey team
- (c) The first woman lieutenant-governor in the British Commonwealth

11. In what year did the first equal pay

for equal work legislation come into effect in Canada?

- (a) 1899
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1967

12. This woman was largely responsible for the restoration of native rights to native women who had married non-natives.

- (a) Nellie Mildred Carlson
- (b) Mary Two-Axe Early
- (c) Jane Manuel
- (d) Nellie Cournoyea

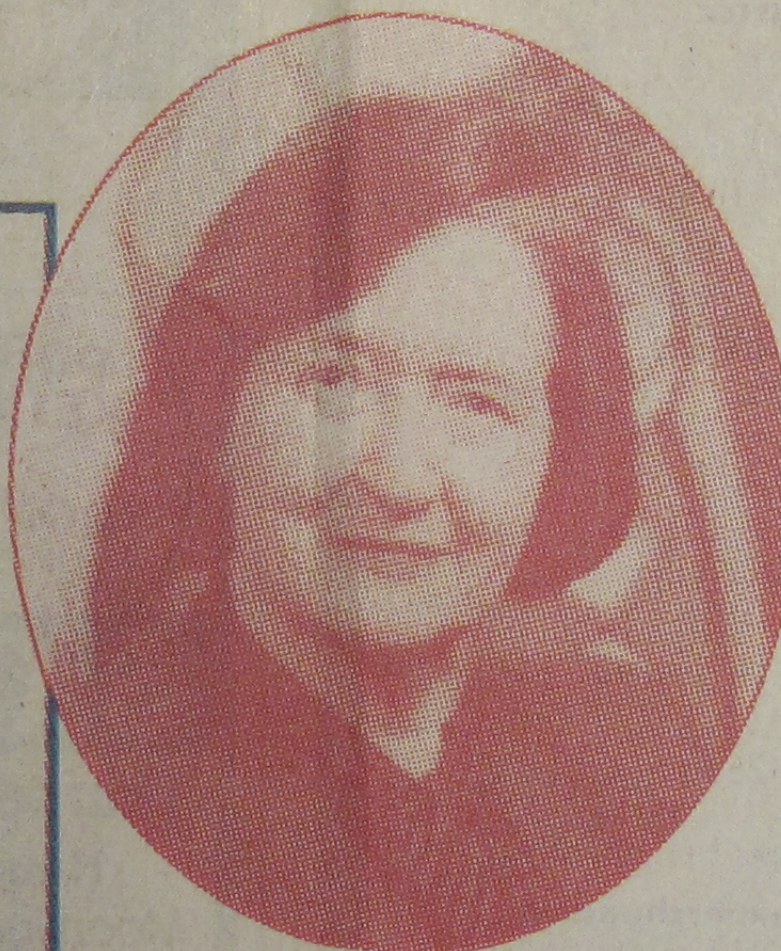
13. Agnes Macphail was ...

- (a) The first woman to head a Royal Commission in Canada
- (b) One time head of the Women Teachers Federation of Canada
- (c) The first woman member of Canada's Parliament

14. This woman was one of the leading 20th-century reformers in this country. She led the struggle for women's suffrage in Quebec before World War II.

- (a) Marie Gérin-Lajoie
- (b) Laure Gaudreault
- (c) Thérèse Casgrain
- (d) Annie Buller

ANSWERS/D5



Above, first woman on Supreme Court; left, first female lieutenant-governor in Commonwealth.



Above, the first Canadian woman to be elected to Parliament; right, the country's first woman mayor.

MILESTONES ALONG THE ROAD

From the annals of Canadian women's history come the following notable dates and events: They're just some of the many milestones chronicled by Status of Women Canada to mark Women's History Month.

• If you think equal pay for equal work is a new concept, think again. It's 1882 when the Toronto Labor Council supports the idea.

• Figure skater Cecile Smith becomes the first Canadian woman to compete at the Olympic Games. It's 1924.

Four years later, Eileen Vollick is the first Canadian woman to receive a pilot's licence and Anna Dexter becomes the country's first female radio broadcaster.

• It's 1930 when Cairine Wilson becomes the first woman appointed to the Canadian Senate.

• In 1947, married women are prohibited from holding federal public service jobs. It takes eight years before the restriction is removed.

• Ontario becomes the first province to enact equal pay legislation. The year is 1952. Two years later a Women's Bureau is established within the federal department of labor and two years after that, equal pay for

equal work is enacted for people working within federal jurisdiction.

• In 1969, disseminating information about birth control is removed as an offence from the Criminal Code.

• In 1971, the Canada Labor Code is amended to prohibit sex and marital status discrimination in the workplace and to provide for 17 weeks of maternity leave. The following year, the Income Tax Act is changed to permit a working mother to deduct the cost of child care.

• Air Canada hires its first female pilot. It's 1978. The same year the Labor Code is amended to eliminate pregnancy as a reason for layoff or firing.

• In 1983, the Canadian Human Rights Act is amended to prohibit sexual harassment and to ban discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, family or marital status.

• It's 1992 and the Canadian Committee on Women and Engineering calls for changes in social attitudes to help boost the number of women in engineering. Also this year, the Canadian Bar Association chooses the first woman president in its 77-year history, Paule Gauthier.

Answers to women's history quiz

1. (d) — Charlotte Whitton. She became Canada's first woman mayor when she was elected mayor of Ottawa in 1951.
2. (a) — Jeanne Sauvé became Canada's first woman governor-general on May 14, 1984.
3. (b) — On Jan. 29, 1916, Manitoba women won the vote.
4. (a) — After a lengthy legal and political battle, the British Privy Council declared women to be considered "persons" under the law, thus enabling them to be considered for appointment to the Senate.
5. (b) — Dr. Emily Howard Stowe and finally registered as a member of the Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario on July 16, 1880. She had originally set up practice in 1867 after graduating from medical school in New York, but was denied a licence in Canada until 1880.
6. (c) — Cairine MacKay Wilson was appointed to the Senate on Feb. 15, 1930.
7. (c) — Elsie Gregory MacGill was the first woman in the world to graduate from aeronautical engineering and

the first woman member elected to the Engineering Institute of Canada. As an engineer for Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., she and her staff of 4,500 designed and produced more than 100 Hurricane aircraft per month in 1940.

8. (b) — Mary Ann Shadd was a journalist and human rights advocate. At the age of 60, she was the first female law student to attend Howard University in Alabama.

9. (c) — Bertha Wilson's appointment in 1982 ended 107 years of all-male membership.

10. (c) — Pauline McGibbon was lieutenant-governor of Ontario from 1974 to 1980.

11. (b) — It wasn't until 1952 in the province of Ontario that a law finally recognized women's right to be paid the same wage as men for the same work.

12. (b) — Mary Two-Axe Early, a full-blooded Mohawk, was almost single-handedly responsible for the restoration of native rights to Indian women who had been disenfranchised through marriage to non-natives. In 1985, her years of work paid off. Bill

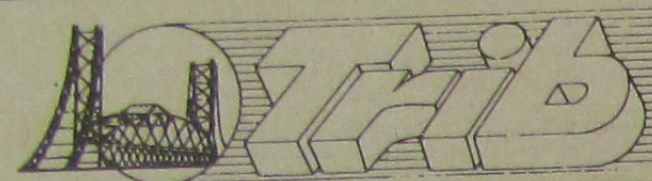
C-31 amended the Indian Act and Early was the first native woman to be re-enfranchised.

13. (c) — Agnes Campbell Macphail was elected to the House of Commons from Grey County, Ont., in 1921. She went to Ottawa as Canada's first woman member of Parliament.

14. (c) — Thérèse Casgrain led the struggle for women's suffrage in Quebec (obtained in 1940) as president of La Ligue des droits de la femme. Active in politics, she was also a dedicated pacifist, as exhibited by her 1961 founding of the Montreal branch of the Voice of Women, an international peace movement. She fought for the rights of married women, and in 1965 was elected honorary president of La Fédération des femmes du Québec, devoted to the promotion of women's rights.

☐ This quiz was produced under the auspices of the Canadian Committee on Women's History in partnership with Status of Women Canada with funding from the Women's Program, Department of the Secretary of State.





Port woman has an 'eggs-acting,' 'egg-citing craft'

By GRACE BEAUCHAMP
Tribune staff writer

PORT COLBORNE — Doreen Brend says she has an "egg-citing" craft.

While most people think of an egg as something you eat for breakfast, she sees the egg from a slightly different perspective.

Brend's hobby is known as "egguery" or the craft of egg decorating, which she has been doing for the past 10 years.

Using a variety of different types and sizes of eggs, she creates delicate and fragile works of art. Her collection of egg creations includes a music box, necklace and jewelry box.

In her words, it's quite "eggs-acting" work.

"I like intricate things," she says.

"It takes a tremendous amount of time, but I feel like I've created something when I finish."

The Port Colborne resident says the egg has been used as a symbol of re-birth, spring and fertility.

"Man has always been enthralled by the question of which came first, the chicken or the egg," she said. "Some ancient cultures believed that the whole world hatched from a giant egg."

According to Brend, the craft of "egguery" was founded at the turn of the century by Carl Faberge, a goldsmith, jeweller-artist whose ancestors were Huguenots who escaped from France. His grandfather eventually settled in Russia.

His father, who was also a goldsmith, opened a shop in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Faberge took over the family business.

Brend says his crafted jewelry and miniatures soon became well known by European royalty and the wealthy.

"Today, they are priceless treasures in museums and private collections," she said.

As the story goes, in 1884 Faberge was commissioned by Tsar Alexander III to create an unusual gift for his wife that would cheer her up after the assassination of her father. It was then he created the first of the famous Faberge Imperial Easter eggs, Brend said.

"It wasn't a real egg, but one made of precious metals and stone," she said. "It was the size of a chicken egg and the shell was gold, enamelled opaque white.

"It opened to reveal the hiding place of a yellow and white gold hen, and each feather was beautifully en-

graved and with ruby eyes. Inside the hen was a diamond replica of the Imperial crown and hanging inside the crown was a ruby pendant.

"The crown and ruby have now been lost," she says.

She said the empress was delighted with her gift, and thus began a family tradition that lasted until the Russian revolution in 1917. A total of 57 Imperial eggs were made.

"A surprise was in each egg and was personally delivered by Faberge," she said. "But he was not allowed to deliver the eggs made for Easter in 1917 as the Imperial family was being held under arrest."

In 1918, the famous House of Faberge was closed down by the Bolsheviks and he escaped to Germany. He died in Switzerland in 1920.

There are 10 eggs that remain in Russian, while Queen Elizabeth has two and five others are owned by private European collectors and 25 are in collections throughout the United States.

Brend said one of the highlights of her trip to England last year was a visit to the Queen's Gallery at Buckingham Palace to see the collection of the works of Faberge owned by the British Royal Family.

She says, "Where Faberge's eggs were fashioned from precious metals, we use real eggs and substitute beads and rhinestones and paints for his diamonds, rubies, gold and enamel.

"However, I'm sure both Faberge and the present "egguer" receive the same degree of satisfaction from the finished creation."



Doreen Brend with one of her egg creations



A few of Doreen Brend's egg creations

Energetic 76-year-old says she's 'only natural'

By PEGGY HODGE

LANIKAI

If you looked up the hillside entering Lanikai loop recently, you saw an amazing sight:

A steep house on stilts being painted by a diminutive, 76-year-old woman with a special extension she invented to reach the precarious scaffolding, over a sheer 20-foot drop!

She's Catherine "Caye" Lund, who retired as a professor of business mathematics in Canada 10 years ago to live in Hawaii.

She has authored 10 books used throughout Canada in accounting and two more in business math. She taught both subjects for 16 years at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.

She's only 5-foot-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ and weighs 115 pounds. It belies the fact she began synchronized swimming at the University of Toronto in 1927. Later she coached the women's team at Ryerson. She also headed the "Old Smoothies," a water ballet group of women in their 50s.

Caye learned to swim in the freezing waters of the Firth of Forth in Edinburgh, Scotland at age 18 where the water was a bare 56 degrees.

Today, she not only paints the exterior of her home herself but swims a mile of 80 laps in the Mid-Pacific Country Club pool or the ocean three or four times a week. She combines crawl, back and breaststrokes like the smoothy of old.

She stands straight and talks with confidence and sparkling blue eyes smile as she speaks modestly of what she finds "only natural" for a woman of her background.

She says her English grandmother was a carpenter and she has always been a fixer herself. Caye was born in Lancashire, England, where her father's family had the third largest rice milling firm in the world.

In her work as a math professor she was the first one to use the overhead projector for teaching in Canada, making her own transparencies early in the game. Her own professors had written



Taking a breather from the job of painting her house, 'Caye' Lund surveys the view from her Lanikai hilltop home.

an advanced accounting book and asked her to write the problem materials, published as the top teaching manuals by McGraw-Hill Co. in 1960. She also wrote a book for secretaries, "The Accounting Assistant."

After her first visit here in 1968 she got hooked on Hawaii and in '71 bought a house and car and retired here in '72 — but not in a rocking chair.

She learned carpentry at night adult education classes at McKinley, Castle and Kalaheo high schools.

She also learned to operate heavy equipment, table and band saws and drill presses. She proudly displays her own lanai furniture, completely upholstered in plastic covered foam cushions.

Her hand loomed rugs on the floor match the original needlepoint upholstery in the dining room.

Her latest creativity is stained glass that she has artistically woven into her sea view living and dining rooms. Over the front entrance way is a special creation of marine creatures to celebrate her Pisces March 20 birthdate.

Caye doesn't believe she's anything special. She keeps busy usually playing bridge in the mornings, after swimming at the club. Except these days she rushes home to finish painting her "black and blue" home. She said she's getting blue hair doing it.

She attaches a paint roller to a 12-foot pole and paints down from the deck and then up to meet the end paint line from the garden below.

She does all her own heavy sickle gardening as well as dainty pot planting and lives by the bumper sticker on her car:

"Only she who attempts the absurd can achieve the impossible!"



'Caye' Lund



'Caye' Lund, an energetic 76-year-old, devised a special roller to paint her Lanikai home.

34.1



AMELIA EARHART: Famous U.S. aviator disappeared in 1937.

Metal box called clue to fate of Earhart

WASHINGTON (Reuter) — A small aluminum box found in a heap of garbage on the South Pacific island of Nikumaroro could hold the key to the 1937 disappearance of aviator Amelia Earhart, a research group said yesterday.

The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery said the suitcase-sized box, believed to have been used as a navigator's bookcase aboard Earhart's missing Lockheed 10-E Electra, had withstood laboratory analysis by the FBI.

It was the first piece of physical evidence believed to be connected to Earhart's flight around the world that has survived expert testing. It suggests the key to her fate lies on Nikumaroro, part of Kiribati, about 965 kilometres (600 miles) north of American Samoa.

The FBI, citing its analysis of paint and other coating remnants from the aluminum box, said in a letter Monday to Richard Gillespie, director of the research group, that "nothing was found which would disqualify this artifact as having come from the Earhart aircraft."

"We've got the first artifact ever alleged to be from Earhart's aircraft that has passed muster, passed expert examination," said Gillespie.

Stamped into the metal box is an aviation part number that Gillespie claimed identified the piece as a bookcase designed for stowing navigation aids aboard an aircraft.

Earhart, who became the first woman to fly the Atlantic in 1928 and the first to fly across alone in 1932, disappeared with her navigator, Fred Noonan, on July 2, 1937.

The metal box was found on Nikumaroro, formerly known as Gardner Island, during an expedition in September and October, 1989.

The researchers believe that Earhart and Noonan, after failing to find their intended refueling destination of Howland Island, landed safely on a broad area of reef.

For at least three days, the aircraft remained on the reef before it was washed over the edge into depths of more than 305 metres (1,000 feet), Gillespie said, citing what he said were numerous well-documented radio distress calls.

Gillespie said Earhart and Noonan must have died of thirst on the island, which has no fresh water.

ENTERTAINMENT



ALAN DUNLOP/TORONTO STAR

Live card, mad hare, talking flower

36.1

Becki Todd, Lisa Mills and Elizabeth DiQuattro are among pupils who intend to boggle audiences as well as Alice in Wonderland (Hillary Scroggie) tonight and tomorrow at performances put on by 200 Parkside Public School students in Ajax. Shows are 1.30, 7 p.m., both days. Tickets \$1.

Seniors in Niagara

Trying to assure the best life possible

By JUDY CREIGHTON
The Canadian Press

A vivacious and flirtatious 93-year-old greets the tall, good-looking man at the entrance of her new senior citizens' club.

"Oh Mr. Rapelje, how nice it is to see you. Can you stay for lunch, or tea?"

It's a friendly greeting that's repeated over and over during a day-long tour of seniors' facilities in the Niagara Region, where Douglas Rapelje is director of the senior citi-

zens' department.

Seniors represent about 13 per cent of the region's population of 370,000, and the numbers are growing as the area becomes more attractive to retired people.

To meet the demands of this over-65 group, Rapelje's department is responsible for the operation of homes for the aged as well as a wide range of programs.

Every municipality across Canada faces the same challenges in meeting the needs of aging people.

Rapelje, who has been involved

Canadian communities are becoming aware of the housing and social needs of a rising population of older people. This is the first of two reports on approaches adopted by Niagara Region.

with the elderly for 38 years and is former president of the Ontario Gerontology Association, is a sought-after expert on housing and programs for an aging population.

"The real challenge is: How are we going to assure that there will be the best possible life for this growing group?" Rapelje said in an interview. "I have some real worries about what the future holds."

There is no single group of services or type of living arrangement suitable for all old people, he stressed.

In an effort to adjust to that reality, Rapelje and his staff are providing care and services for the elderly based on an assessment of their needs.

For example, there are more than 30 so-called satellite homes in the Niagara Region. These are ordinary private homes in which the owners, under contract with the region, provide accommodation for seniors.

Rapelje's department also offers day-care programs where seniors can be looked after during the day. This provides relief to care-givers and helps seniors live in their own homes as long as possible.

A variety of other services help older people remain independent and in their own homes: Meals on Wheels; home-help services, ranging from lawn cutting and snow shovelling to house cleaning; home sharing, which brings people together to live in a house; lunches served to seniors in community centres or churches; telephone contact; friendly visiting; and postal security alert, in which letter carriers make routine checks on older people living alone.

Rapelje's department also encourages able and healthy seniors to become volunteers in the community and become part of the "adopt-a-grandparent" program. There is also something called "grandpa-

rents in action," in which older people go into schools to read to students or help teach such skills as knitting.

"We must always remember that residents in long-term facilities such as homes for the aged or nursing homes are the same people who lived in the community yesterday," Rapelje says.

"Their new homes must reflect their expectations, which don't change. They have the same need of privacy, visits from their grandchildren, pets, their prized possessions."

Rapelje says most long-term care facilities have not been designed for the unique needs of their clients, nor have staff been trained to meet

those needs.

But he is trying to change that.

In 1988, two new homes for the aged opened in the region, in Niagara-on-the-Lake and Fort Erie.

"The objective was to build homes that would start to change the public perception of long-term facilities," says Rapelje.

In four older homes — in Welland, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Port Colborne — the program to change perceptions has been well under way.

This has been done by "lightening up" daily living in these institutions, says Rapelje. Hospital-like settings have been changed to more homey environments. Schedules have been relaxed. As well, an effort has been made to better understand the needs of staff.

As he walks away from Northland Manor in Port Colborne, Rapelje turns and says: "We have a choice. We can either warehouse them (the elderly) or we can develop goals and objectives that will assure them the best possible lives once they need to be in long-term care."



Doug Rapelje, director of the region's senior citizen's department

37.1



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